

Jasper County Courthouse
100 West Jourdan St #1
Newton, IL 62448

IL SHPO NO.: 009113023
HIBS NO.: JP-2025-1

Jasper County Courthouse Historical Recordation Project

<u>Project Name</u>	Jasper County Courthouse Historical Recordation Project
<u>Illinois State Historic Preservation Office</u>	009113023
<u>Historic Illinois Building Number</u>	JP-2025-1
<u>Location</u>	100 West Jourdan Street #1, Newton, IL 62448
<u>Survey Description</u>	Site evaluation and photographic surveys for the historical recordation of the Jasper County Courthouse were conducted by the Qualified Professional (QP) historian according to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Guidelines. Condition, integrity, and character were evaluated. Features were documented within the boundary.
<u>Project Information</u>	The Jasper County Courthouse is proposed to be demolished.
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<u>Photo Permissions</u>	A release was signed by Jason A. Warfel, County Commissioner
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History

A. Historical Context

The architecture of the current courthouse can be interpreted through contextual analysis of the rural surroundings. Newton remains a small town, and agriculture remains the primary form of land use in Jasper County. The cycle of late-nineteenth-century economic development, which hinged on agricultural improvement, supported the intricate architecture of Newton's General Grant Style courthouse, including the dome and steep gabled roofline that towered above the small-town vernacular commercial structures in the public square. Though there have been at least three courthouses, all have been constructed in the center of the town square. Both the courthouse and the town square maintain their historic character despite the loss of some architecturally significant components.

America's frontier history continues to shape Jasper County's rural and small-town heritage. Jasper County was once part of the French Illinois Country. The region where Jasper County can now be found on the map was first home to the Piankashaw Indians and then explored, claimed, and settled by the French.¹ In 1763, the French ceded the land east of the Mississippi to Great Britain, however most settlements in Illinois Country continued to speak French and interacted with French-speaking towns located west of the Mississippi where Spain held the land. During the Revolutionary War, soldiers from Virginia conquered many French settlements in Illinois Country, and following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the English language gradually became more common than French and French Creole languages in the heartland. The land in Jasper County was held and managed by the US federal government even after Illinois became a state in 1818. The first settlers arrived in 1826; James Jordan built a small cabin with a doorway protected by a suspended blanket near what is now the north gate of the Jasper County Courthouse yard. The family raised cattle, and one narrative tells of the occasional young calf that ran into the cabin in the middle of the night or cried out in fear after being attacked by wolves.² Animals often had to be killed after an attack as they were too severely injured to recuperate.

Life on the frontier began to improve when Jasper County was formed by an act of the Illinois State Legislature in 1831 and approved on December 19, 1834. The county was named after William Jasper (1750-1779)—a Revolutionary War soldier from South Carolina who served under William Moultrie. The town of Newton was named after John Newton (1755-1780), who also fought in the Revolutionary War under Francis Marion—the famous “swamp fox” who could not be caught by the British. Marion and

¹ Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 9.

² F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884), 477.

his men were painted by William Tylee Ranney in 1850 in a work that shows their crossing of the Pee Dee River where they were based in the winter of 1780 to 1781. Like the “swamp fox,” Newton was popularized as a war hero character in boys’ school books in the early nineteenth century by authors like Mason Locke Weems. Many state legislatures turned to the popular figures of the Revolutionary War when naming new counties and towns in the early nineteenth century, and while neither Newton nor Jasper held land or fought in the area during their lifetimes, the use of their names reflects the popular patriotism of the frontier states.

By 1841, Newton had increased to only five families but boasted a saw and grist mill as well as a grocery store. By 1855, the town was a hub despite having only twelve resident families. Along with the Millers Hotel, an inn called the American House hosted lodgers. Early histories describe how old pioneers came to Newton to vote dressed in buckskin suits and coonskin caps and carrying rifles.³ They would indulge in a few drinks and shoot targets after voting. Communication with the outside world was made possible by a hack express that carried letters and packages from Newton to Olney once a day.⁴ A drugstore, saloon, and other shops soon opened in the square around the courthouse, which was a red brick building at the time.

The changing French Illinois Country continued to welcome a large number of French-speaking immigrants even as German immigration began to increase. By 1865, the population in Newton had grown to 300, and by 1875, it reached 400. While this growth included a mix of demographics, and German immigration accounted for the greatest number of foreign-born newcomers to Jasper County, there were more descendants from French-speaking communities than were seen in more westerly communities.⁵ In 1870, Jasper County had 254 residents born in Germany, 147 from France, and only 66 from Ireland, 35 from England, 7 from British America, and 4 from Switzerland. However, about half of the 10,000 other residents were born in Illinois, while others migrated west from New York, Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana to find farmland.⁶

From 1870 to 1890, Jasper County developed economically due to increased agricultural productivity and settlement. Eleven township governments were established, and offices and social hubs were built along the railroads.⁷ With the debut of the G. & M. railroad in 1876, Newton’s regional success began to attract additional businesses. Twenty street lamps were installed in 1882, and by 1884, two railroads passed through Newton. Road improvement and the transition to automobiles characterized development in the early to mid-twentieth century, and according to the Census Bureau,

³ Ibid., 479.

⁴ Ibid., 481.

⁵ City of Newton, Jasper County, "Jasper County, Illinois Our Community - About our Area - Our History" accessed November 3, 2025, <https://jaspercountyillinois.gov/our-community/>.

⁶ Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 9-11.

⁷ Fulk, Kneffler V., *A Study of Southwest Jasper County, Illinois* 1956, 4.

Jasper County had about 9,000 residents in 2024. Today, communities remain small towns with surrounding rural farms.

B. Architectural History

While the current courthouse is the most elaborate of at least three built over the generations in the same location in the Newton town square, it bears little resemblance to older structures and has lost many of the character and style-defining features showcased at its opening in the late nineteenth century. Sources differ on the dates of construction and renovation, but most evidence confirms that the current courthouse, built around 1878, suffered a major architectural failure resulting in the removal of the neoclassical dome shortly after construction. Significant alterations were made in the mid-twentieth century, including the removal of decorative features and the gabled roof.

The first courthouse was a hand hewn log building used as a schoolhouse, church, and temporary home for new settlers as well as for trials and hearings.⁸ This first building was likely located on the southeast side of the same square plot where the current courthouse sits. According to *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*, the first courthouse was mentioned in city meeting minutes dated March 1835.⁹ Though some official business continued to be conducted in the homes of the sheriff and other residents for decades, the log building was functional as a courthouse at least as early as 1835. Similarly, the 1884 *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland* do not provide the exact date of construction of the first courthouse, but describe a small log building erected at the southwest corner of Washington and Jackson streets sometime before 1835.¹⁰

The manuscript collections of the Illinois State Historical Society contain letters from 1956 sent by historian Emery Gifford who confirms the location of the log courthouse. Gifford also describes the first courthouse as a cabin made of logs, but acknowledges that the location may have been the corner of the public square or across the street.¹¹ In her work *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, Martha Robins also describes a jail with no windows, though it is unclear if this jailhouse was part of the log cabin

⁸Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 21. Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County*, 1948 - 1968, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 15.

⁹Weiser, Dennis, *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*, (2009), 69.

¹⁰F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884), 413.

¹¹Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County*, 1948 - 1968, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 18.

courthouse or a separate building. She describes how prisoners were lowered into the jail by ropes and that logs were placed over the trap door to prevent their escape.¹²

In contrast, the date of construction of the second brick courthouse is not debated. 1839 is the date given in *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*. According to this work, construction of the red brick structure was overseen by Benjamin Harris but was only partially completed. However, the community began to use the courthouse while improvements continued over the following years.¹³ This timeline is consistent with the history provided in *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland*, which dates construction to 1839 but suggests the building only came into use in 1841 after plans were simplified and decorative features were negotiated. Windows, stone flooring, shutters, and furniture were added over the following years, and the building required constant repairs over the course of its lifespan.¹⁴

Both works suggest that this second courthouse was made of brick and served the community until 1876. However, in her section on public buildings and the courthouse in Newton, Robins writes of the 1856 construction of a building made of stone. She does not clarify if the structure was a separate jail or an addition to the courthouse. Following an 1871 fire, a brick building was constructed in the corner of the courtyard, where it remained until the late nineteenth century, even after the current courthouse that is slated for demolition was constructed in 1877 or 1878.¹⁵

The third courthouse built on site, which is the subject of the current survey, doubled as a teachers' library and meeting house for volunteer firemen, oil prospectors, and farmers in the late nineteenth century and first years of the twentieth century before its function became limited to public administration and the handling of legal claims.¹⁶ Robins writes that this new courthouse was completed in 1877, and that a fence and boardwalk were installed in 1878 and 1879. However, other accounts note an 1878 completion date.¹⁷ Charles Eppinhowser was the architect, and his firm—Lagrange and Eppinhowser—was awarded the \$34,000 construction contract to build the General Grant Style courthouse.¹⁸

Modeled after the courthouse in Olney, the seat of nearby Richardson County, the courthouse was later described by a county judge as a “post-bellum gingerbread” style

¹² Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 21.

¹³ Weiser, Dennis, *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*, (2009), 69.

¹⁴ F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884), 414.

¹⁵ Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 21-2.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 52, 90, 125, 42, 45.

¹⁷ F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884), 413-4.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 414-5.

building due to its intricate, decorative ornaments.¹⁹ Original photos held by the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in special collections show a large front gable with a neoclassical dome in the center (Appendix D, D2-D3). A pediment adorns the recessed entrance.²⁰ A spelter statue topped the dome, though correspondence between Gifford and the Indiana Historical Society in 1956 debates whether the figure was a Statue of Liberty or rather a Statue of Prudence.²¹ The original building was shaped like a cross and had six large offices on the first floor. On the second floor was a large courtroom and six offices.²² Undated plans show that the apse and foot of the cross-shaped building were likely used as vaults.²³

Almost immediately, the building exhibited structural weakness in the roof. Repairs to the dome were required as early as 1880, and the weakening of the anchorage due to leaks and repair work is described in the *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland*.²⁴ It is clear that the dome became insecure within the first years that the building was in service. Bracing was used for stabilization due to the violent summer storms that hit the Midwest and the concern that the dome was “in danger of blowing down in high wind.”²⁵ Dennis Weiser writes in *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*, that “sometime in the twentieth century the tower from the 1876 courthouse was removed and the roof altered.”²⁶ Letters between Gifford and the Illinois State Historical Society sent in March of 1956 suggest that the tower was removed in the 1930s, though Gifford does not know the exact date.²⁷

Other early twentieth-century improvements were minor. In the *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, Martha Robins notes that two fifteen-foot-wide circular wells were drilled in the northeast and southwest corners of the courthouse

¹⁹ Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 29.

²⁰ Unknown, *Photograph of Jasper County Courthouse at Newton, Ill. Front View*, c 1895, *ibid.*G-8136; Unknown, *Photograph Jasper County Courthouse at Newton, Ill. South View*, c 1895, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8135, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum.

²¹ Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 19.

²² F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884), 415.

²³ Unknown, *Plans of Courthouse Showing Vaults*, Unknown, Scan by Waggoner Consulting Engineers Land Surveyors, Vault, Jasper County Clerk.

²⁴ F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884), 415.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Weiser, Dennis, *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*, (2009), 69.

²⁷ Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 19.

yard in 1891 to provide a source of water. However, the wells were unproductive at a depth of 75 feet and only produced a temporary supply at a greater depth.²⁸ Both wells are also noted in descriptions of the courthouse documented by the Illinois State Historical Society in the 1950s, however it is unclear if the wells were in use at this time.²⁹ Robins also notes that concrete sidewalks were built around the town square and to the entrances of the courthouse in 1904. These replaced the plank boardwalks installed in 1879.³⁰ Other improvements were made to the courthouse in 1933 when the Civil Works Administration employed 324 men for the project as part of relief efforts to address unemployment during the Great Depression, though Robins does not detail the scope of the construction.³¹ Just months before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, a monument commemorating veterans of all wars was erected on the north lawn on May 30, 1941. The monument was featured and described in a 1946 demographic and interview-based study of the local economy published by the Jasper County Community Council in 1946.³² The white marble monument represented the patriotism of local farmers who continued to push the economy along despite the hardships of war.

It was not until the mid 1950s that the courthouse underwent major renovations. In a photograph taken May 26, 1950, the north-south gabled roofline is intact and so large as to accommodate a third-story arched window. The photo preserved in the Audio Visual Special Collections at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum shows a man in overalls sitting on a bench on the south side of the courthouse. The steeply-pitched gabled roof towers above the trees (Appendix D, D4).³³ In contrast, a photo in the same collection taken in 1956 shows a flattened roof. Behind a row of cars parked in front of the north side, the building boasts the linear forms that became popular in the mid-twentieth century (Appendix, D5). The gable and roof detailing are removed, as is the gingerbread detailing. On the back of both photos, a hand-written note confirms the dates.

²⁸ Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 142.

²⁹ Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 29.

³⁰ Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938), 22, 147.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 160-61.

³² Jasper County, *Wartime influences on Jasper County, Illinois and community programs following the war*, (1946), 4.

³³ Love, Harry H., *Photograph of Courthouse Entrance from the Street with a Man in Overalls Sitting on a Bench*, May 26, 1950, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8134, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 11-3. The photograph has a handwritten note on the back that reads “This picture of the Jasper County Court-House [sic] and yard was taken May 26, 1950 by Harry H. Love, Newton, Illinois.” A letter sent by Love to John F. Burhorn of the Illinois State Historical Society is also included in the collection and confirms that he sent the photo for use in a forthcoming book on county courthouses in Illinois.

Gifford sent a hand-drawn sketch of the Jasper County Courthouse floor plan to the Illinois Historical Association in 1956. The plan shows the building's cross or T-shaped structure with the Circuit Clerk and County Records offices located in the outer nave and foot of the cross on the first floor and offices located above them on the second floor. The Sheriff's Office, County Treasurer, and north porch and entrance were located in the north transept, and the office of the County Superintendent of Schools, Office of the County Clerk, and south entrance were drawn in the south transept of the cross-shaped design.³⁴ On the second floor, the courtroom occupied the lengthwise part of the T-shape. There is no indication of the additions, which suggests they were not yet constructed. A handwritten note describes restrooms for men and women in the basement but makes no reference to the attic, which had been recently reduced and consolidated during the removal and flattening of the gabled roof. The floor plans are drawn on the back of a handwritten letter penned by Emery Gifford on March 14, 1956 to the historians at the Illinois State Historical Society. In response to questions sent earlier that same month by the Illinois Historical Society, Gifford confirmed that a remodel took place from 1951 to 1952 and impacted the roof.

Research

C. Methodology

A site investigation was conducted on July 25, 26, and 27 of 2025. All rooms, halls, stairways, and passages were surveyed, including the attic, basement, and roof. The exterior structure and landscape were surveyed. Interior and exterior photographic surveys were completed to document significant architectural features. Google Earth Satellite View was used for perimeter and property boundary measurements. Interior measurements were estimated based on the surveyor's reports.³⁵ Field notes detail condition and alteration. Primary research was conducted at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum special collections, which holds materials compiled by the Illinois State Historical Society between 1948 and 1968 for a book about Illinois courthouses that was never published.³⁶ The collection includes a folder of material about the Jasper County courthouse, including correspondence, five photos of the courthouse, and floor plans from 1956.³⁷ Primary research also included a search for

³⁴ Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 22-4.

³⁵ Wright, Jason M. and Shannon Woodard, *Preliminary Cost Considerations, Proposed Courthouse Project, Jasper County, Illinois*, May, 2024, 3.

³⁶ Schnell, Christopher A., E-mail communication, November 04, 2025.

³⁷ Illinois State Historical Society, *Source Material on Illinois Courthouses - Jasper County, 1948 - 1968*, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham

county histories.³⁸ Secondary research located multiple editions of books that feature the courthouses of America and Illinois.³⁹ Copies of project floor plans and engineering reports were also located.⁴⁰ Draft documentation was reviewed and approved by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office on August 18, 2025. The report was approved pending the incorporation of comments on November 19, 2025.

D. Findings

The building architecture has been altered and remains in moderate condition due to moisture damage in the basement and deterioration in the foundation. A rainstorm occurred during fieldwork, and water poured into the basement through the exterior service door on the east side of the building, creating a stream of water and an indoor pond. Water and moisture damage were visible throughout the basement and foundation. Signs of moisture damage were visible in the ceilings on the second floor and on the first floor in the additions. While the lowered ceilings in rooms like the library protect the original architecture of the windows, the bisection of the large arched window in the probation offices as part of the room subdivision cannot be reversed without reconstructing the east-facing center window. Historic interior features like the staircase, vault doors on the first floor, and several oversized hardwood office doors on the second floor remain in good,

Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, 1-35; Gifford, Emery V., *Handwritten Floor Plan*, 1956, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, Box 31 Courthouses – Jasper County, BC342, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Unknown, *Photograph of Jasper County Courthouse at Newton, Ill. Front View*, c 1895, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8136, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Unknown, *Photograph Jasper County Courthouse at Newton, Ill. South View*, c 1895, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8135, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Unknown, *Photograph of Courthouse Entrance from the Street with 4 Cars Parked In Front*, c 1956, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, S-197, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Love, Harry H., *Photograph of Courthouse Entrance from the Street with a Man in Overalls Sitting on a Bench*, May 26, 1950, Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8134, Audio Visual Special Collections, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Marsh, Robert, *Photograph of Courthouse Porch Surrounded by Trees* July, 1968, *ibid.* G-8132; Unknown, *Plans of Courthouse Showing Vaults*, Unknown, Scan by Waggoner Consulting Engineers Land Surveyors, Vault, Jasper County Clerk.

³⁸ F. A. Battey & Company, *Counties of Cumberland, Jasper and Richland, Illinois: Historical and Biographical*, (1884); *Historical Atlas of Jasper County, Illinois: Including, Map of the State, County and Townships, Brief History of State and County, Biographical Sketches of Patrons and an Illustrated, Industrial Writeup of County*, (1902); Robins, Martha, *Historical Development of Jasper County, Illinois*, (1938); Fulk, Kneffler V., *A Study of Southwest Jasper County, Illinois* 1956; Jasper County, *Wartime influences on Jasper County, Illinois and community programs following the war*, (1946).

³⁹ Deacon, John, "American Courthouses: Jasper County, Illinois," accessed October 26, 2025, <https://courthouses.co/us-states/h-l/illinois/jasper-county/>; Deacon, John, "American Courthouses: Jasper County, Illinois," accessed October 26, 2025, <https://courthouses.co/us-states/h-l/illinois/jasper-county/>; Deacon, John, "American Courthouses: Jasper County, Illinois," accessed October 26, 2025, <https://courthouses.co/us-states/h-l/illinois/jasper-county/>; Weiser, Dennis, *Illinois courthouses: an illustrated history*, (2009).

⁴⁰ Wright, Jason M. and Shannon Woodard, *Preliminary Cost Considerations, Proposed Courthouse Project, Jasper County, Illinois*, May, 2024; Wright, Jason M. and Shannon Woodard, *Report of Conditions for Jasper County Courthouse and Inspection Report*, December 14, 2023.

unaltered condition and can be salvaged. However, some oversized hardwood office doors on the second floor have been painted and thus altered.

Major changes to the architecture include the removal of the General Grant Style dome and statue in the early twentieth century, the flattening of the steeply pitched, gabled roof and pediment in the 1950s, the removal of chimneys, and the removal of some arched windows and the replacement of some upper portions of windows with wood. As the architectural features that define the General Grant Style have been intentionally removed or altered to create horizontality, and as the cross shape has been altered with corner additions, the building lacks integrity and no longer demonstrates the historic style.

Architecture

E. Evaluation

<u>Style</u>	The original building, completed around 1878, was a General Grant Style structure built in the shape of a cross. The tower-like dome in the center or crossing of the symmetrical building, as well as the eclectic neoclassical columns and segmental arched windows with heavy frames, were common in municipal buildings constructed in this style. Though the building lacked the mansard roofline characteristic of the General Grant Style, it boasted hipped roofs in addition to the gabled roofline that ran along the transept of the cross-shaped building. Early alterations removed features such as the dome, leaving a Georgian Revival structure with a large front gable, pediment, and a recessed entrance. Modernist alterations later flattened the gabled portion of the roof, filled in the corners of the cross with first-story room additions to form a square, and accentuated horizontal elements.
<u>Condition</u>	The building remains in good but significantly altered condition.
<u>Alterations</u>	Alterations include the removal of the neoclassical dome; removal of the hipped roof, gables, ornamentation, and pediments; addition of northeast and northwest single-story rooms to expand the first story on both sides of the north-facing entrance stairs (the “Northeast Addition” and “Northwest Addition”); addition of southeast and southwest single-story rooms to expand the first story on both sides of the south-facing entrance stairs (the “Southeast Addition” and “Southwest Addition”); addition of a ramp to the south entrance; addition of a two-story bump-out and stairway on the west-facing side of the building (the “West Addition”); six second-story windows have been filled with brick on the north and south-

facing sides; some arched windows have been flattened and others have wood in place of the glass in the arch; all windows have been replaced.

Significance The building represents the strengthening of county governments in the American frontier states and the emergence of tax-paying farming communities with middle-class purchasing power in the late nineteenth century. Due to early alterations that addressed structural inadequacies in the roof as well as the later modernization of the roofline, the building is not a significant representation of General Grant Style features or regional trends in style or craftsmanship. Though the coursed stone in the foundation was laid by the Masonic Fraternity, such master craftsmanship is common in the region.

F. Exterior Dimensions, Perimeter [Feet (FT)]

Google Earth Satellite View was used for all perimeter measurements. Property boundary measurements were taken at the outer edge of the sidewalk. The second story of the West Addition is lower in height than the roof of the building and is measured as a separate level. The first story of the West Addition is included in measurements of the first story.

Perimeter Building

First Story

North side	104 FT
East side	82 FT
South side	104 FT
West side	
North side of West Addition (WA)	30 FT (NW)
South side of WA	30 FT (SW)
Addition first story	
North side of WA	11 FT
West side of WA	20.5 FT
South side of WA	11 FT

First Story Perimeter

370.5 FT
392.5 FT, including the addition

Second Story

North transept	
North side	35 FT
East side	14 FT
West side	14 FT
East apse	
North side	27.5 FT

East side	36 FT
South side	27.5 FT
South transept	
South side	35 FT
East side	15.5 FT
West side	15.5 FT
West nave	
West side	36 FT
North side	27.5 FT
South side	27.5 FT
<u>Second Story Perimeter</u>	311 FT
<u>Total First and Second Story Perimeter</u>	703.5 FT
Addition Perimeter	
<u>Addition Second Story Roofline</u>	
North Addition	11.5 FT
West Addition	20.5 FT
South Addition	11.5 FT
East Addition	20.5 FT
<u>Addition Second Story Roofline</u>	64 FT
Property Boundary Perimeter	
<u>Property Boundary</u>	
North grounds	288 FT
East grounds	290 FT
South grounds	288 FT
West grounds	290 FT
<u>Property Boundary Perimeter</u>	1,156 FT

G. Exterior Dimensions, Area [Square Feet (SF)]

Measurements of square footage were taken from a drawing of existing usable spaces completed for cost estimates as part of the building evaluation by Stone & Waggoner Consulting Engineers Land Surveyors. Note that this drawing does not show the addition on the west of the building where the second stairway is located. The square footage of the extension was thus estimated from a calculation of length multiplied by the width with the use of above perimeter estimates taken from Google Earth Satellite View in Google Maps.

First Floor

First floor west wing	
State's Attorney's Office administrative desks and front office	1,274 SF
Office of the State's Attorney Investigator and vault, records storage, and Custodian desk	1,208 SF
First floor east wing	
Circuit Clerk front office, administrative desks, archives and vault, and storage	2,422 SF
First floor corridor and halls	
First floor corridor	2,084 SF
Men's restroom	377 SF
Women's restroom	377 SF
<u>Total First Floor Square Footage</u>	7,742 SF

Second Floor

Second floor east wing	
Stairway/east corridor	262 SF
Inmate Room	145 SF
Probation Offices	771 SF
Second floor south wing	
Primary Court	1,778 SF
Second floor north wing	
Law Library	733 SF
Secondary Court	513 SF
Jury Meeting Room	355 SF
Second floor west wing	
Elevator Landing and east corridor	326 SF
Hallway and Restroom	115 SF
Judge's Chamber	390 SF
<u>Total Second Floor Square Footage</u>	5,388 SF

Addition

West exterior stairway	235.75 SF
<u>Total Addition Square Footage</u>	235.75 SF

<u>Total Square Footage</u>	13,365.75 SF
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H. Exterior Construction

<u>Walls</u>	The first and second-story walls of the original cross-shaped building constructed in 1878 consist of multi-wythe brick and an internal concrete beam and column system. The coursed stone of the basement walls sits above ground by about four feet. The walls in the additions consist of brick veneer and concrete blocks.
<u>Bricking</u>	The brick veneer in the additions is a Running Bond Pattern, and the original multi-wythe brickwork is similarly patterned in a Running Bond Pattern with intermixed layers of headers in a Common Bond Pattern.
<u>Features</u>	Double horizontal layers of stonework match the stone in the window surrounds and traverse the bottom of the first and second stories on each side of the building. A horizontal layer of stone is also seen along the top of the building and separates segments of windows from the upper brickwork, which mostly lacks decoration. Brickwork in the lower segments includes vertical patterns of indentation and outdentation.
<u>Additions</u>	Five additions were added to the original 1878 cross-shaped building. The first four additions fill in the corners of the cross shape and create a roughly rectangular building on the first story. First-story additions of roughly 19 by 30 FT can be seen on the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest sides of the building. On the west side, an exterior addition was bumped out to house a staircase; the addition is two stories high, but the roof of the bump-out is shorter than the building. The bump-out is roughly 11.5 by 20.5 FT. It was built recently while the first-story additions were added in the early to mid-twentieth century.
<u>Foundation</u>	The foundation consists of coursed stone and poured concrete. As the floors of the basement consist of dirt covered with pieces of wood and strips of carpeting, it does not appear that a concrete slab was laid over the full area of the basement. The foundation system also incorporates brick supports for the exterior staircases and wood framing.
<u>Roof</u>	The low-pitched roof consists of a synthetic white membrane and is bordered by a brick parapet topped with stone coping.
<u>Chimneys</u>	The building has only one brick chimney as the original brick chimneys shown in photos of the 1878 building were removed before or during the renovations that occurred in the early to mid-twentieth century.
<u>Entrances</u>	There are three entrances. The north-facing entrance is recessed and decorated with eight neoclassical columns. The south-facing entrance is

covered by a quarter-round awning. As is common with General Grant Style municipal buildings, entrances are raised and accessible by a short exterior stairway. The third entrance is a half-sized, painted steel double door. This service entrance is built into the stone foundation on the east side of the building and accessed by a ramp that leads to the basement.

Windows

As is common with Second Empire and General Grant homes and municipal buildings, the window fenestration in the original courthouse built in 1878 is symmetrical and grouped in sets of three to maximize the height and number of windows. Windows are stacked above one another from the first to the second story, though the windows on the north face of the building above the entrance are larger and decorated with stone tracery in the half-moon section. Arched windows are a defining feature of Second Empire Style construction, and all windows in the original courthouse are characterized by a half-moon or half-round window hung above a rectangular six-over-six double-hung sash. Curved lintels and stone surrounds are embellished by indented stone pediments located at the top of the half-arch as well as at mid-points and cross-sections.

The current building has been significantly altered. The original arched stonework can be seen on the windows on the first story near the north and south-facing entrances, on the east and west sides of the second story above both entrances, and on both stories of the original east and west sides of the building. However, the glass in the top half-moon has been replaced with wood fill on all windows. Other arched windows were flattened into a rectangular shape to match the new windows in the additions, and the top-most glass in some rectangular windows has been filled with wood. Most windows have been replaced with double-hung single-sash panes. Stonework is consistent and cohesive throughout the building and includes the indented pediments in the window surround.

Landscaping

Mature hardwood trees tower over the building on the northeast side of the lawn, and older-growth hardwoods are similarly scattered throughout the north and south lawns. The east and west lawns are largely clear. Large decorative pots of ornamental flowers are located on either side of most walkways at their junction with the sidewalk; walkways lead from the sidewalk to the north and south entrances and from the northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest corners and east and west midpoints to a cement walkway that circumscribes the building. A strip of soil can be found at the base of the building on all sides; shrubs are planted into the soil on either side of the stairs on the north side of the building, but on other sides of the building, the soil is otherwise bare and free of plants and decorative landscaping. Four benches and a garbage can sit midway down the pathway that leads from the city sidewalk at the property

boundary to the south entrance. One bench sits midway down the pathway that leads from the sidewalk to the southwest corner of the building. A picnic table sits under the mature trees on the southwest side of the lawn. Two shrubs are planted into raised stone planters on either side of the monument located near the sidewalk on the north side of the building. Two large planters filled with decorative flowers can be found on either side of the dynamic sign located on the northeast lawn. A bench sits at the junction of the lawn and sidewalk on the northeast side.

Monuments A white monument sits near the sidewalk in the front of the building. Dedicated May 30, 1941⁴¹, the monument is a tribute to the patriotic service of veterans who fought in all wars. An American bald eagle sits above an engraving that reads “ERECTED BY JASPER COUNTY IN MEMORY OF THE VETERANS OF ALL WARS.”

To the west of the monument sits a green cannon. A stone border separates the earth under the cannon from the surrounding lawn and cement walkway.

Behind the monument is a flagpole that flies the flags of the United States of America and the State of Illinois.

A digital sign sits atop a brick base on the northeast lawn. The sign is bordered by brickwork that separates the earth around the brick base from the lawn. Two flowerpots are found on each side of the digital sign.

A statue of an American bald eagle sits atop a circular base just northwest of the digital sign.

A black granite monument dedicated to Jasper County veterans is located east of the digital sign and reads “DEDICATED TO THOSE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND IN SPECIAL MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES.” The monument shows soldiers raising a flag in the battlefield and closely resembles the Iwo Jima Memorial in Arlington Ridge Park in Arlington, Virginia and Joe Rosenthal’s Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph of the battleground on Mount Suribachi in Japan during World War II. An American flag can be seen on the left of the monument, and a flag memorializing prisoners of war and military men and women who remain missing in action can be seen on the right. A lantern can be found on either side of the monument. The monument is bordered by stonework

⁴¹ Jasper County, *Wartime influences on Jasper County, Illinois and community programs following the war*, (1946).

that separates the earth and mulch that surrounds the granite from the lawn.

A plaque laid in the stone foundation on the east side of the building reads “LAID BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY JUNE 21ST A. D. 1877-AL5877 M. W. JOSEPH ROBINS G. M.”

A white rectangular granite monument sits atop a black granite base on the south lawn. A plaque on the upper right side of the monument commemorates the work of Lowell R. Bayle (January 24, 1900-December 5, 1931), who earned worldwide recognition as a speed pilot. The plaque reads “WORLD FAMOUS SPEED PILOT, NEWTON, ILLINOIS, THOMPSON TROPHY WINNER 1931, AT 315 MPH, AIRPLANE STRUCTURAL FAILURE CAUSED HIS FATAL ACCIDENT, IN DETROIT AT 1 PM ON DECEMBER 5, 1931, WHILE ATTEMPTING WORLD SPEED RECORD.”

In the center of the south lawn, a black folding chair and sign are circumscribed by a raised chain to commemorate prisoners of war and missing in action service members. Printed on the chair is the message “YOU ARE NOT FORGOTTEN.” The sign next to the chair reads “YOU ARE NOT FORGOTTEN, Since World War I, more than 91,000 American soldiers are unaccounted for. This unoccupied seat is dedicated to the memory of those brave men and women and to the sacrifices each made in serving this country. GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS AMERICA.” The sign shows an American flag and is dedicated by “ROLLING THUNDER, ILLINOIS CHAPTER 3, 2015.”

I. Interior Construction

Floor Plan

The first-story corridor has not been significantly altered and remains in the cross-shape built at the time of original construction in 1878. All four additions are accessed through the offices in the east and west wings and are not visible from the T-shaped entrance corridor, which contains a central rotunda once topped by the neoclassical dome removed in the late nineteenth century. Four halls lead from the rotunda and form a symmetrical cross-shape. From the south-facing entrance, a male and female bathroom are stationed on each side of the south hall, and a security station monitors incoming visitors. Past the security station is the central rotunda—now a foyer. The east hall leads to a lactation room and a stairway to the second floor. The elevator can be accessed through the west hall, where a single door leads to the office used by the State’s Attorney Investigator. South of this large office is a room built into the Southwest Addition that is used for records storage and by the custodian.

The State's Attorney's Office is accessible through a north door. The main entrance to the west wing is through the north hall where a door leads to a front desk and reception area; behind the desk is a door to a large administrative office that connects to the same State's Attorney's Office accessible from the office used by the State's Attorney Investigator. A door from the east side of the north hall leads to the front desk and reception area in the Circuit Clerk's Office. A large administrative office behind the receiving room opens to an archive vault which in turn connects to a storage area built into the Southeast Addition.

The second-story floor plan is organized around the Main Courtroom with two probate offices and a room where inmates await trial on the east side of the building. At the back of the Main Courtroom is a door to the Law Library, which wraps around to a Secondary Courtroom also accessible from the west Elevator Landing that adjoins the courtroom. A hallway also leads from the Main Courtroom and can be used to access a bathroom and the Judge's Chambers, which contain two doors—one leads to the hallway and one to the Elevator Landing. The Jury Meeting Room also adjoins the Elevator Landing.

Basement The basement spans the length and width of the building, and is primarily a T-shaped walkway with two small rooms on the east and west end. Dug-out areas with low ceilings can be found on the north and south ends of the basement. The basement becomes damp and wet when it rains due to water that floods in from a service door built into a ramp on the east side of the building. Water also drips from seeps in the stone foundation.

Stairways There are two stairways to the second floor. An original wooden, craftsman staircase leads from the east foyer to the probate offices on the second floor. A steel staircase built into the West Addition is accessed from the Jury Meeting Room on the second floor.

Elevators The elevator added to the west side of the building is used to access the basement.

Attic The attic is accessible by a wooden ship ladder built into a closet on the second-floor Elevator Landing. The roof is accessed through a short ladder from the attic.

Flooring Industrial linoleum tiles are found in the first-floor foyer and halls, State's Attorney's Office administrative workspace, Circuit Clerk's office archives, and west-wing records storage. Carpeting covers the floors in the State's Attorney's Office and front desk area as well as in the office used by the

State's Attorney Investigator. In the Circuit Clerk's Office, the front desk area and administrative workspace were recently remodeled, and the flooring consists of synthetic gray laminate. On the second floor, the Landing has hardwood floors, but carpeting covers the flooring in other rooms. There is no proper flooring in the basement; dirt is exposed on the sides of the main walkway and between breaks in deteriorating plywood boards arranged lengthwise along the walkway. Wet strips of carpet sit on top of the plywood in many parts of the basement. There is no proper flooring in the attic where boards and subsurface are exposed. The construction of the main areas appears to be raised concrete slab on both the first and second floors with wood framing in the offices.

Walls

Interior load-bearing walls are supported by a large central steel truss. On the second floor, half-wall wood paneling is found along the east stairway and Landing as well as on the south and east walls of the west elevator Landing. Traditional wood wainscoting is found in the Main Courtroom with the exception of the southeast wall and the walls behind the jury box and judge's bench. The paneling on the front of the jury box and judge's bench matches the wainscoting on the walls. Full-length wood paneling can be found in the Jury Meeting Room as well as on the north and east walls and judge's bench in the Secondary Courtroom. On the first floor, the foyer and rotunda have half-wall wood paneling. The walls of the rotunda are concave, and the half-wall wood paneling is curved along the concave line of wall. The front desk, walls in the reception area, and administrative workspace in the State's Attorney's Office have half-wall wood paneling. In the Circuit Clerk's Office, the front desk is paneled with a faux wood, and the walls have half-wall paneling. The north and east walls of the administrative workspace are covered in full-length paneling made of a faux wood.

Ceilings

Solid wood joists and wood lumber laid flatwise span load bearing walls. On the first floor, ceilings are made of plaster. On the second floor, tiles are used in the ceiling, though the size and state of disrepair varies between rooms. Tiles show signs of water damage in many rooms. In the Law Library, the ceiling was lowered to hide duct work, and this blocks the tops of windows.

Windows

In the Law Library, the ceiling ends abruptly near the windows, which allows the full window to be seen only if one is looking upwards while standing next to the wall. From elsewhere in the room, the low ceiling blocks the half-moon arch at the top of the window. In the Jury Meeting Room, the windows end abruptly at the ceiling, which is lowered. The molding around the windows is cut off by the low ceiling. The two sets of double doors that lead to the Main Courtroom on the second floor are

topped with a half-moon interior window that continues the motif of floating arches seen in the exterior window designs. For airflow, casement windows top many of the doors on the second floor, though some have a wooden board in place of the original glass. The east-facing arch-topped window in the probation offices on the second floor is bisected by the wall that divides the two offices. Most other windows are large and span the floor to ceiling, thus introducing light into rooms.

Doors Doors are solid wood and a seven-panel design of two small panels over two longer panels over one rectangular panel over two longer panels. Some are white on one side but stained on the alternative side.

Vaults The first floor has six working cast-iron vault doors. Four of these lead to rooms that are currently used for storage. The vault doors in the reception areas of the Circuit Clerk's Office and State's Attorney's Office are painted, used as closets, and do not lock. The vaults in the Circuit Clerk archive and the State's Attorney Investigator office house records and rare books. Vaults retain their original historic character and remain in good, unaltered condition. The doors read "HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. CINCINNATI & CHICAGO" in gold lettering and feature a painted landscape bordered by a gold frame. Gold scrolls extend below the bottom of the framed landscape, and double gold lines frame the doors. The last two vault doors lead from the foyer. These vaults read "THE HALL'S SAFE COMPANY CINCINNATI O.," and feature an American bald eagle at the bottom of the door. The east vault door leads to the Circuit Clerk archive but is kept locked. The west vault door leads to the Office of the State's Attorney Investigator and serves as a second entrance to the west wing and State's Attorney's Office.

J. Building Systems

Heating, air conditioning, ventilation

Gas enters the basement and is piped to split system furnaces in the building. The former central boiler plant is still located in the basement. Duct systems and interior pipes are largely exposed with the exception of some rooms with lowered ceilings that block the top parts of the windows (see photos of the Law Library).

Lighting Most lighting in the building is fluorescent, but some rooms have incandescent light fixtures.

Plumbing A two-inch water line enters the building in the basement, and an electric water heater in the basement supplies hot water to the bathrooms. New

PVC piping is used for sanitary sewer lines. Water that pools in the basement entrance area during rainstorms is channeled to a drain installed at the lowermost point of the slope. During heavy storms, the water floods much of the floor near the electrical panel.

K. Outbuildings

None

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Appendix A: Floor Plans

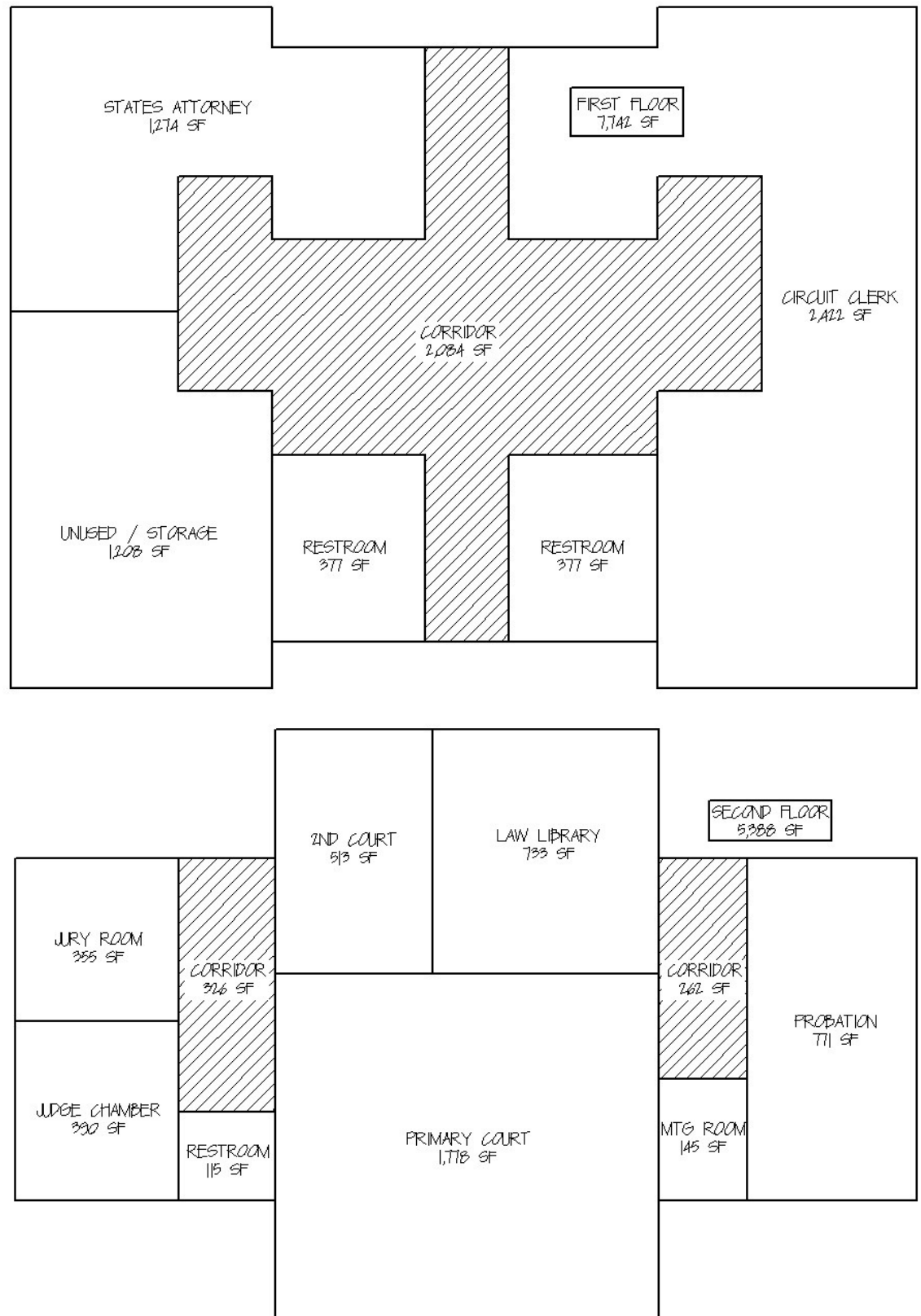
SECTION 0030 - EXISTING USEABLE SPACES

PRELIMINARY COST CONSIDERATIONS

(Section / Sub-Section / Item)

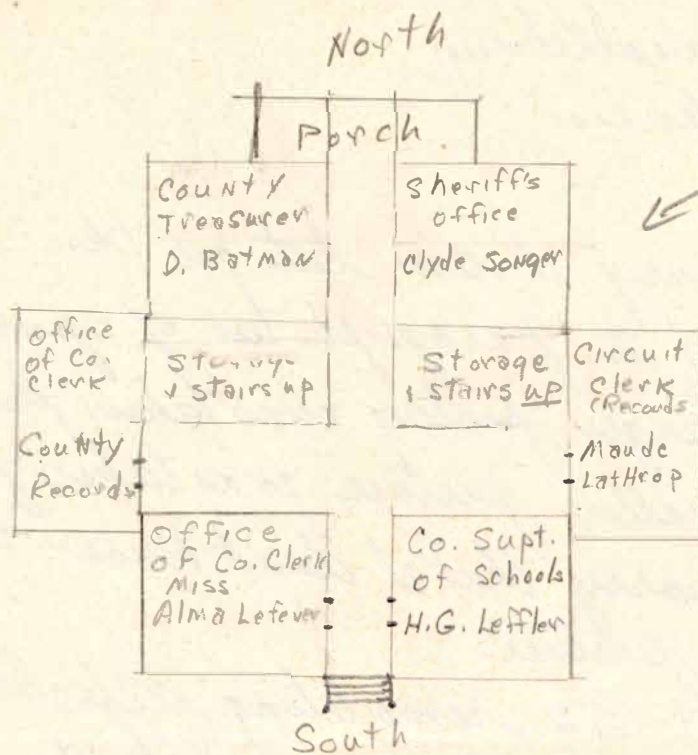
0030 - 01

Existing Courthouse Layout

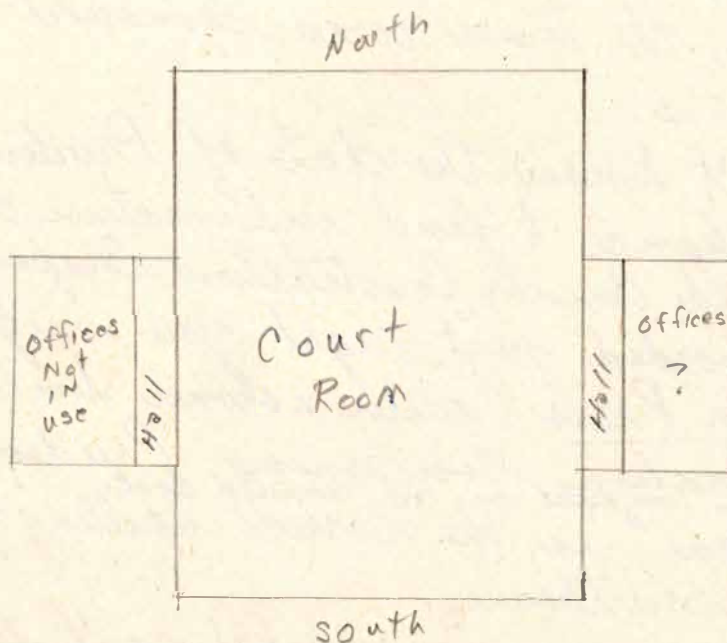


Appendix B: Historic Floor Plans

The basement of the building has a restroom for men, one for women and the remainder contains a place for coal and the furnace



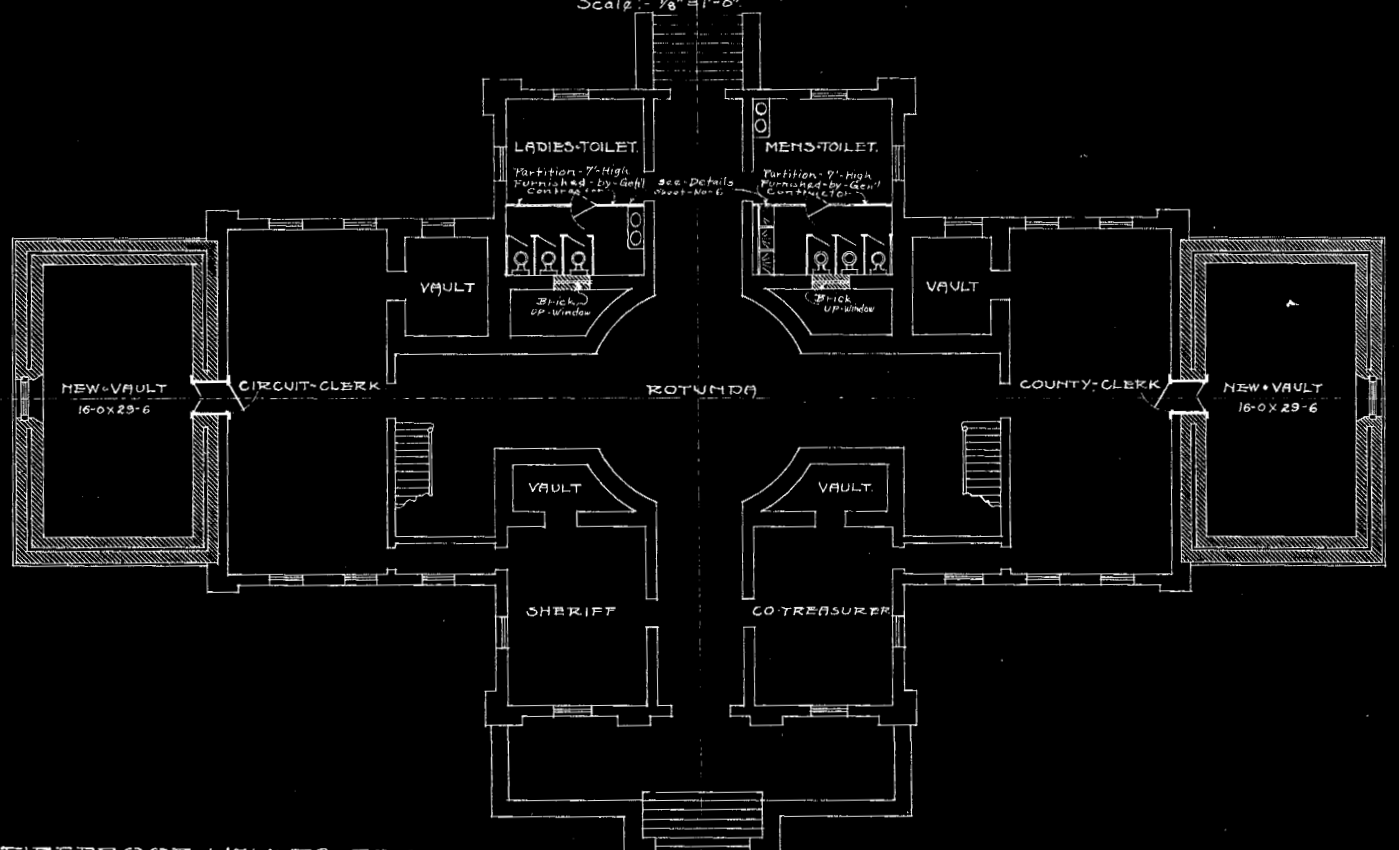
Extremely Rough
Sketch of ground
Floor.



2nd Floor



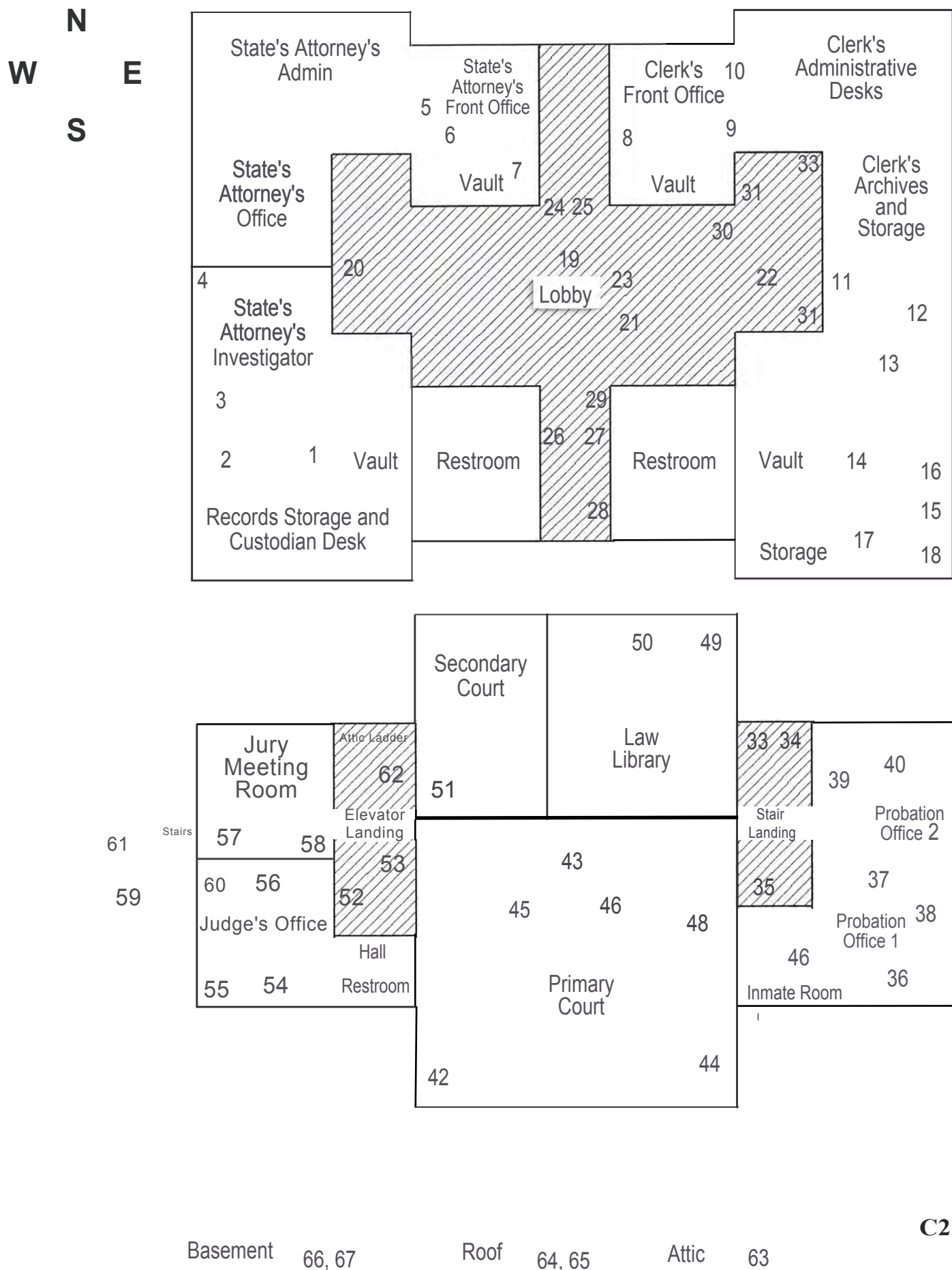
• FRONT ELEVATION •
Scale: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



FIREPROOF VAULTS FOR
JASPER COUNTY COURT HOUSE, • FIRST FLOOR PLAN •
NEWTON, ILL.
Spencer & Temple, Archts,
Champaign, Ill.
Scale: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

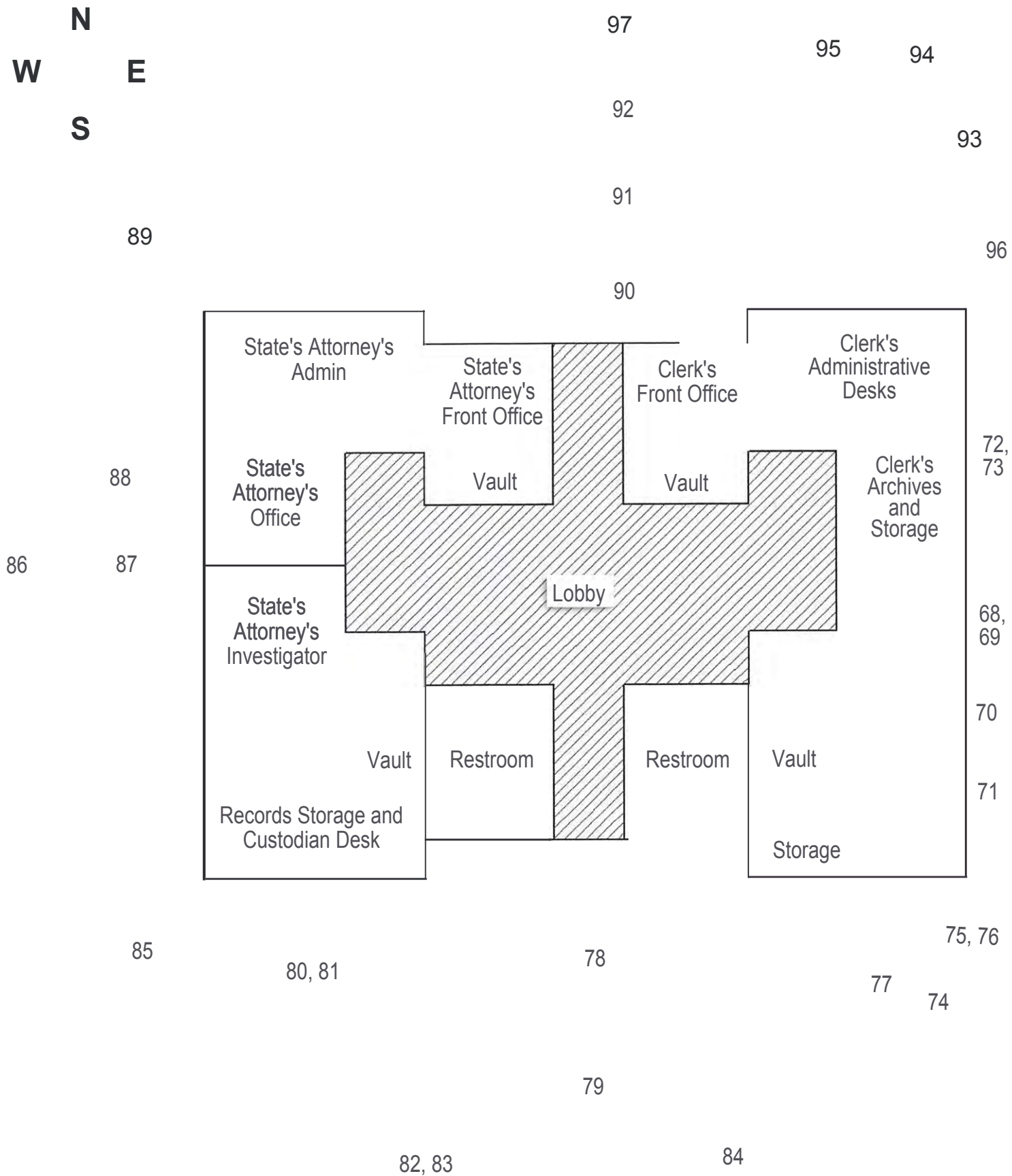
Appendix C: Photograph Location Maps

Photo Location Map - Interior

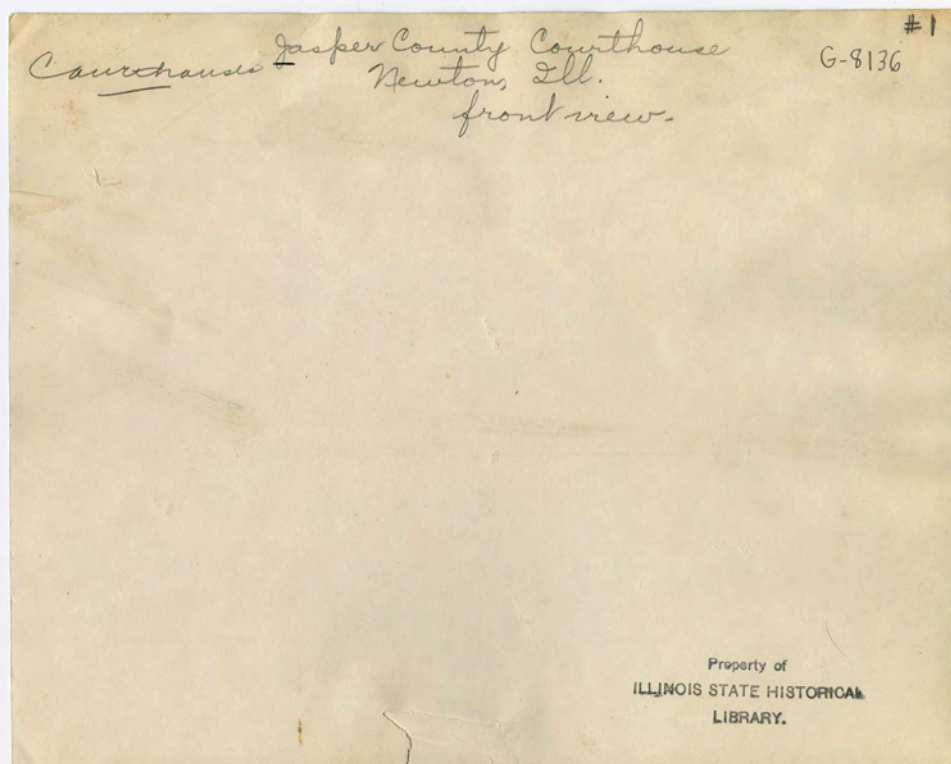


Dates of Fieldwork: July 25, 26, and 27 of 2005 **Notes:** Jasper County Courthouse floor plans modified from drawings provided by Stone & Waggoner; photo location points represent the location of photography and not the location of the object or view being photographed.

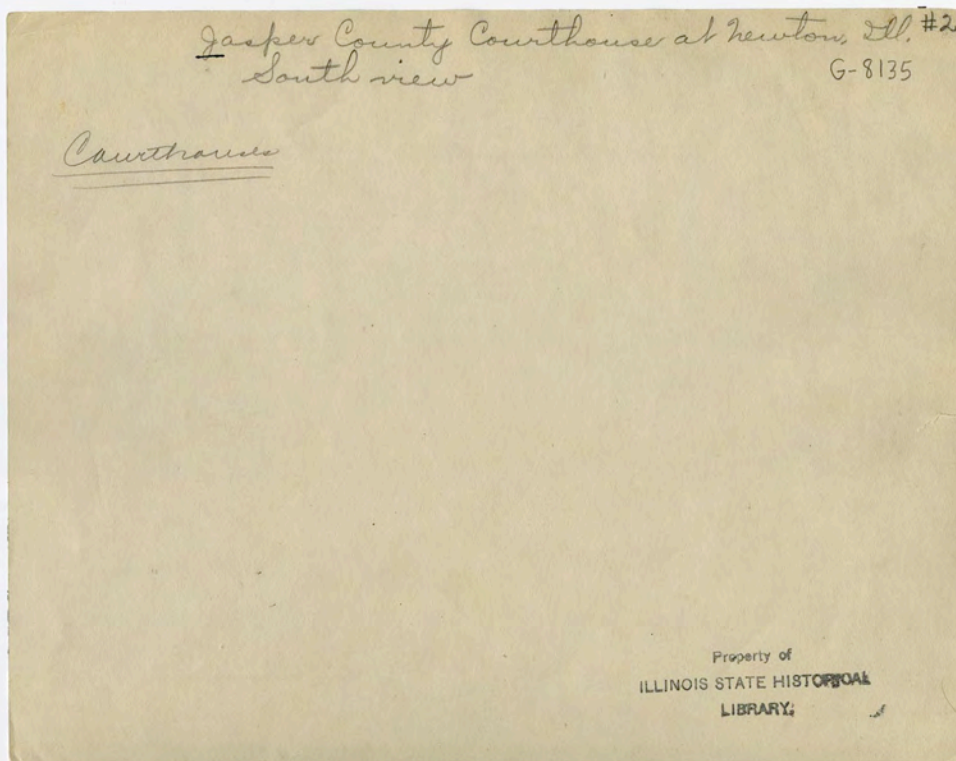
Photo Location Map - Exterior



Appendix D: Historic Photographs of the Jasper County Courthouse



Historic Photograph 1: North side of the Jasper County Courthouse with a view of the front door by unknown photographer (c 1895), courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8136



Historic Photograph 2: South side of the Jasper County Courthouse with a view of the back door by unknown photographer (c 1895), courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8135



Historic Photograph 3: Photograph of courthouse entrance from the street with a man in overalls sitting on a bench by Harry H. Love (May 26, 1950), courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8134



Historic Photograph 4: Photograph of courthouse entrance from the street with four cars parked in front by unknown photographer (c 1956), courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, S-197

JULY 1968



Historic Photograph 5: Photograph of courthouse porch surrounded by trees by Robert Marsh (July 1968), courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum; Subjects Vertical File 01/01/002, BC342, Box 1 Courthouses – Jasper County, G-8132

Appendix E: Photographs



Photograph 1: Records Storage and Custodian Desk Room in the Southwest Addition, facing northwest, standing in front of the custodian's desk toward the Records Storage Area



Photograph 2: State's Attorney's Investigator Office, facing east toward the Vault



Photograph 3: State's Attorney's Investigator Office, facing southeast



Photograph 4: Facing northeast in the State's Attorney's Office



Photograph 5: Standing in the door to the State's Attorney's Administration Office, facing west



Photograph 6: Facing south toward the vault in the State's Attorney's Front Office



Photograph 7: Facing north in the State's Attorney's Front Office



Photograph 8: Standing in the northwest corner of the Clerk's Front Office, facing southeast toward the Vault and closet



Photograph 9: Standing in the northeast corner of the Clerk's Front Office, facing southwest toward the doorway to the Lobby



Photograph 10: Facing east at the entrance to the Clerk's Administrative Office



Photograph 11: Facing north with a view of the Clerk's Archives



Photograph 12: Facing northwest with a view of the Clerk's Archives



Photograph 13: Facing west toward a vault door that exits from the Clerk's Archives to the Lobby



Photograph 14: Facing west toward the interior of the Vault in the Clerk's Archives



Photograph 15: Facing northwest toward the exterior of the Vault that serves as a storage area in the Clerk's Archives



Photograph 16: Facing northwest toward the lettering and scrolling on the Vault in the Clerk's Archives



Photograph 17: Standing at the southeast side of the Southeast Addition and Clerk's Storage, facing north with a view of the Clerk's Archives and Clerk's Administrative Office



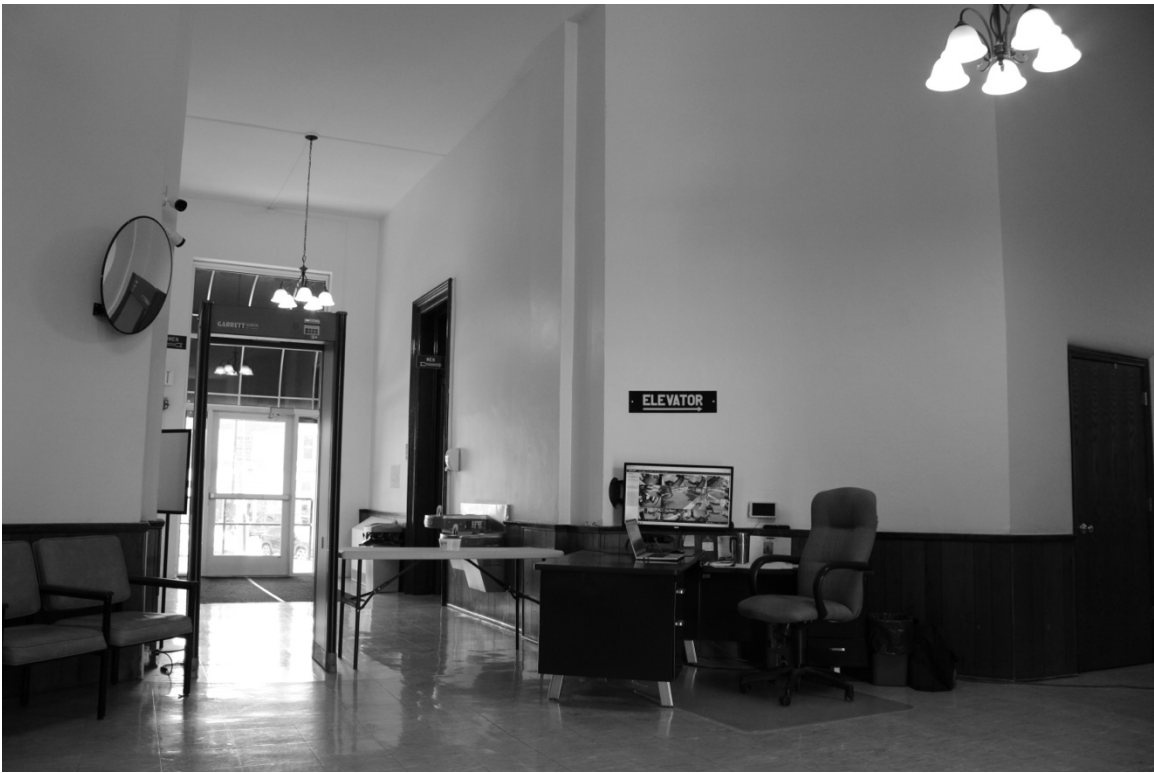
Photograph 18: Standing at the southeast side of the Southeast Addition and Clerk's Storage, facing west with a view of the Clerk's Storage



Photograph 19: Facing northeast in the center of the Lobby toward the painting of President Abraham Lincoln that hangs on the concave wall above the chairs



Photograph 20: Facing east in the Lobby with a view of the east-west corridor that forms the apse, nave, and crossing of the cross-shaped courthouse building



Photograph 21: Facing southwest toward the security desk



Photograph 22: Facing west in the Lobby with a view of the symmetrical archways in the east-west corridor that forms the apse, nave, and crossing of the cross-shaped courthouse building



Photograph 23: Facing east at the entrance to the Lobby with a view of the bottom of the stairs and a vault door that leads to the Clerk's Archives



Photograph 24: Facing northeast in the Lobby with a view of the door to the Clerk's Front Office and a sign that reads "Circuit Clerk"



Photograph 25: Facing northwest in the Lobby with a view of the door to the State's Attorney's Front Office and a sign that reads "State's Attorney"



Photograph 26: Facing southeast in the Lobby with a view of the Women's Restroom



Photograph 27: Facing southwest in the Lobby with a view of the Men's Restroom



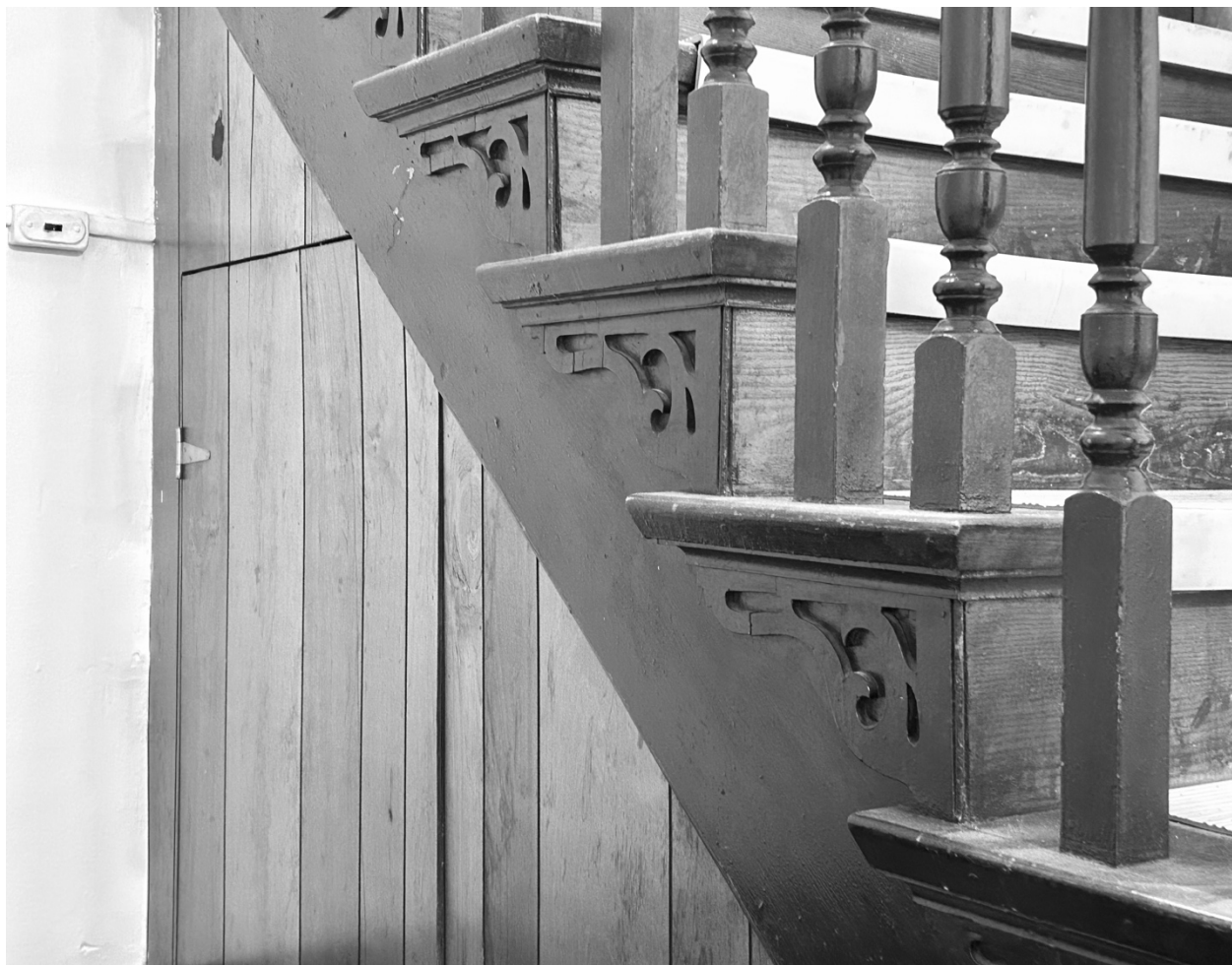
Photograph 28: Facing west toward the drinking fountains in the South Lobby



Photograph 29: Facing northeast toward the security entrance in the South Lobby



Photograph 30: Facing northeast toward the stair pillar and railing



Photograph 31: Facing northeast toward the carvings on the stairs



Photograph 32: Facing north toward the stairs



Photograph 33: Facing southwest on the Stair Landing



Photograph 34: Facing south on the stairs toward the Stair Landing



Photograph 35: Facing north on the Stair Landing



Photograph 36: Facing east on the Stair Landing



Photograph 37: Facing south inside Probation Office 1



Photograph 38: Facing west inside Probation Office 1 with a view of the Stair Landing and entrance to the Primary Court



Photograph 39: Facing east to view the bisected window in Probation Office 1



Photograph 40: Facing southwest in Probation Office 2



Photograph 41: Facing northeast in Probation Office 2



Photograph 42: Facing northeast from the Jury Box in the Primary Court



Photograph 43: Facing east in the Primary Court



Photograph 44: Facing northwest from the southeast corner of the Primary Court



Photograph 45: Facing west with a view of the wooden low dividers in the Primary Court



Photograph 46: Facing south with a view of the Judge's bench in the Primary Court



Photograph 47: Facing north in the Inmate Room



Photograph 48: Facing north toward the door to the Law Library



Photograph 49: Facing southwest from the northeast corner of the Law Library with a view of the conference table



Photograph 50: Facing west/northwest in the Law Library with a view of the low ceilings built to hide ductwork without damaging the arched windows



Photograph 51: Facing northwest in the doorway of the Secondary Court



Photograph 52: Facing south on the second-floor Elevator Landing



Photograph 53: Facing west on the second-floor Elevator Landing



Photograph 54: Facing east in the Judge's Office with a view of the hall that connects the Primary Court, Restroom, and entrance to the Elevator Landing



Photograph 55: Facing northeast in the Judge's Office



Photograph 56: Standing in the north door to the Judge's Office, facing east toward the west entrance to the Primary Court



Photograph 57: Standing in the doorway to the stairs in the West Addition with a view of the Jury Meeting Room, facing east



Photograph 58: Facing northwest in the Jury Meeting Room



Photograph 59: Standing on the second-floor Landing in the West Addition, facing northeast toward the door to the Jury Meeting Room



Photograph 60: Standing on the mid-landing in the West Addition, facing south



Photograph 61: Facing north toward the bottom of the stairs and ground floor exit from the West Addition



Photograph 62: Standing on the second-floor Elevator Landing with a view of the ladder to the attic



Photograph 63: Standing in the attic facing the trap door to the roof, facing southeast



Photograph 64: Standing in the attic trap door, facing southeast with a view of the roof



Photograph 65: Standing in the attic trap door, facing northeast with a view of the chimney on the roof



Photograph 66: Standing in the west side of the basement, facing east



Photograph 67: Facing east in the interior of the east side of the basement as water from a rainstorm leaks through the half-sized double doors used for service



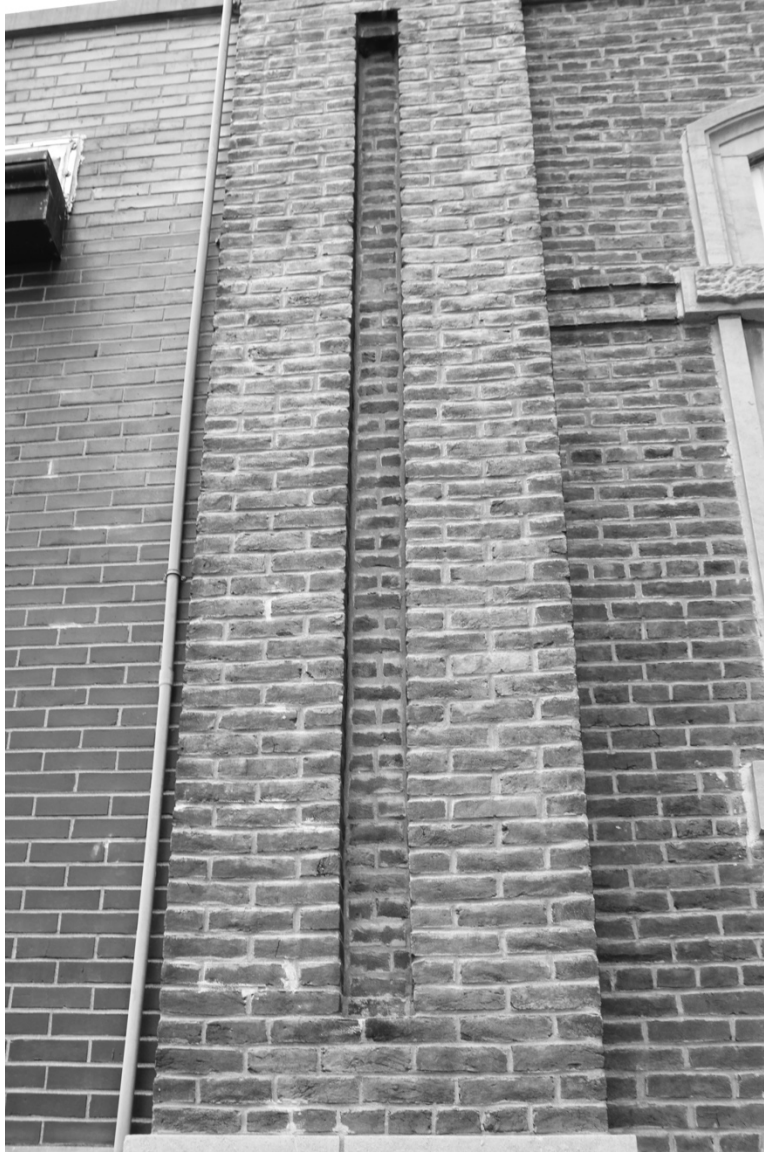
Photograph 68: Facing west toward the exterior of the half-sized double doors used for service access to the basement on the east elevation of the building



Photograph 69: Facing west toward the east elevation of the building from the sidewalk



Photograph 70: Facing west toward a vent on the exterior of the east elevation of the building



Photograph 71: Facing west toward decorative brickwork located on the east elevation of the building



Photograph 72: Facing west toward the east elevation of the building and an 1877 Free Masons plaque



Photograph 73: A distance view of the 1877 plaque giving tribute to the craftsmanship of the Free Masons



Photograph 74: Facing southeast with a view of the southeast sidewalk and property boundary



Photograph 75: Facing northwest toward the southeast corner of the building



Photograph 76: Facing northwest toward the masonry and raised foundation located on the southeast corner of the building



Photograph 77: Facing north toward the south elevation of the building with a view of the windows



Photograph 78: Facing north toward the south entrance to the building



Photograph 79: Facing north toward the south entrance and grounds



Photograph 80: Facing north toward the south elevation of the building with a view of an arched window



Photograph 81: Facing north toward the south elevation of the building with a view of the wood replacement in the upper fan of the arched window



Photograph 82: Facing northwest toward a 2015 memorial for veterans located on the south lawn



Photograph 83: Facing northwest toward the sign for the 2015 memorial for veterans located on the south lawn



Photograph 84: Facing north on the south lawn toward a memorial for the local pilot Lowell Bayles



Photograph 85: Facing northeast toward the southwest elevation of the building



Photograph 86: Facing east toward the west elevation of the building



Photograph 87: Facing east toward the West Addition



Photograph 88: Facing southeast toward the northeast elevation of the West Addition, where the newer brick veneer in the West Addition meets the older bricks in the west wall



Photograph 89: Facing southeast toward the northwest corner of the property



Photograph 90: Facing south toward the north entrance and columns



Photograph 91: Facing south toward the north side of the building



Photograph 92: Standing at the property boundary on the north lawn, facing south toward the war memorial built in 1941



Photograph 93: Facing southwest toward a memorial for veterans located on the northeast lawn



Photograph 94: Facing southwest toward a digital sign located on the northeast lawn



Photograph 95: Facing southeast toward a bald eagle statue located on the northeast lawn



Photograph 96: Facing southwest toward the northeast property boundary



Photograph 97: Facing south toward the north property boundary with a view of the front lawn and landscaping